

## HON. LYULPH STANLEY HAS CLEVER PARENTS

Despite This, He Has Failed to Distinguish Himself in Parliament.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

ALTHOUGH the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who has just been appointed Governor of the Australian colony of Victoria, failed to distinguish himself in Parliament, where he sat from 1908 to 1910, and is but thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age, yet he has a very clever father and mother, besides bearing a historic name, and being heir to considerable wealth, as well as to his father's several peerages. These comprise the Irish barony of Sheffield of Boscompton, which, being the oldest of the three in point of creation, is the one by which Lyulph Stanley's father is known. The other two are English honors, namely, that of Stanley of Alderley, by virtue of which he occupies a seat in the House of Lords, and that of Eddisbury. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who served throughout the Boer War in Africa, as an officer of the Imperial Yeomanry Corps, is married to Miss Margaret Evans Gordon, a great-granddaughter of the famous actor, John Kemble.

Lord Sheffield and his son represent a junior branch of that illustrious house of Stanley of which the Earl of Derby is the chief, and which is to be found figuring on almost every page of English history. Lord Sheffield, prior to his accession to the peerage of his cousin, the late Lord Sheffield, and to those of his elder brother, the late Lord Stanley, of Alderley, played a prominent role in Parliament, and also in educational life, as chairman of the London school board, under the name of Lyulph Stanley. He is married to one of the daughters and heiresses of the late Sir Lethian Bell, the great trumpeter.

One of Lord Sheffield's brothers is Mr. Stanley, domestic prelate to the Pope, auxiliary bishop to the late Cardinal Vaughan when Archbishop of Westminster, and holder of the titular See of Emmaus. He now makes his home in Rome, may be regarded as the

principal resident representative of the English Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Eternal City, and for a long time was regarded as inspiring, if not actually inditing, the very remarkable letters and dispatches published in the London Times, under the Roman date, dealing with Vatican and pontifical matters.

The other brother, namely, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, was a convert to Islam, and was buried in unconsecrated ground in Alderley Park, his place in Cheshire, according to Moslem rites, by Ridjag Effendi, Imam, or spiritual adviser, to the Sultan's embassy in London.

The first Lord Sheffield, from whom the present peer of that name is descended on the distaff side, received his coronet as a reward for having saved the Bank of England at a moment when the old Lady of Threadneedle Street was in greater danger than at any other moment of her existence, namely, during the terrible Gordon riots in 1793. In fact, had it not been for Colonel John Baker Holroyd, with a Sussex militia regiment of his own raising, the mob would have succeeded in storming, looting and destroying the most famous financial institution in the world. Colonel Holroyd managed to beat off the mob's attack upon the bank, only after some very hard fighting.

In the following year he was rewarded with an Irish barony, taking his title from Sheffield Park, in Sussex, which he had inherited from his maternal uncle, the Rev. James Baker, who purchased it from Lord De la Warr in 1765. This Irish barony was granted with special remainder to his daughters by his first marriage; and that is how it happens to come into the possession of its present holder, a Stanley, who is his great-grandson.

Lord Sheffield's country seat is Alderley Park, near Chelford, in Cheshire. It has been in the possession of his branch of the Stanley family for several hundred years. Sheffield Park has now passed out of the possession of the family, along with the family mausoleum, in which are entombed the remains of the great historian, Gibbon, who was a warm friend of the first Lord Sheffield, and died beneath his roof.

The name of Sheffield Park is familiar to bibliophiles on this side of the Atlantic, through the magnificent and unique collection of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to America, which was preserved there, and was dispersed by sale at Sotheby's, in London, shortly before the death of the late Lord Sheffield, most of its treasures being purchased for American collectors.

Mention of the Bank of England, by the way, serves to recall to mind the fact that if its founder, William Paterson, had been equally successful in his subsequent enterprise, namely, the ill-fated Darien expedition, Panama would be to-day a British colony, and its canal an English undertaking. Instead of the waterway now completed being an American affair, and Panama itself a republic, under the protection of the United States. In fact, it was King William III's bad faith in dealing with William Paterson in the scheme for the establishment of a Scotch colony on the Isthmus of Darien, that lost Panama to Great Britain. King William was deeply indebted to Paterson, who had virtually financed the revolution that had placed him on the throne, and in his capacity of ruler of Scotland, had authorized, through his representative at Edinburgh, the dispatch of the expedition. But when France, Spain and Holland, and a number of English politicians and merchants began to protest against the undertaking, and to denounce it as a buccannering enterprise, King William yielded to their pressure, and in his capacity as King of England, condemned as piratical what he had authorized as ruler of Scotland. The result was that the entire affair came to grief.

Though Paterson temporarily lost his reason over the matter, he subsequently recovered it sufficiently to play a leading role in framing the articles dealing with trade and finance in the treaty of union between England and Scotland. One of the very last acts of the old Scotch Parliament was to recommend him to Queen Anne "for his good services." But he died before any reward could be bestowed upon him.

Paterson was a wonderful man. He came over to England from Scotland with a pack on his back, and was first a missionary, and then a buccaneer in the West Indies. Having amassed a considerable amount of money, he was "much in the coffee houses of Amsterdam" at the time of the Revolution of 1688, when he aided William of Orange on the British throne of his father-in-law, James II. Indeed, Paterson, as I have mentioned above, financed the Revolution.

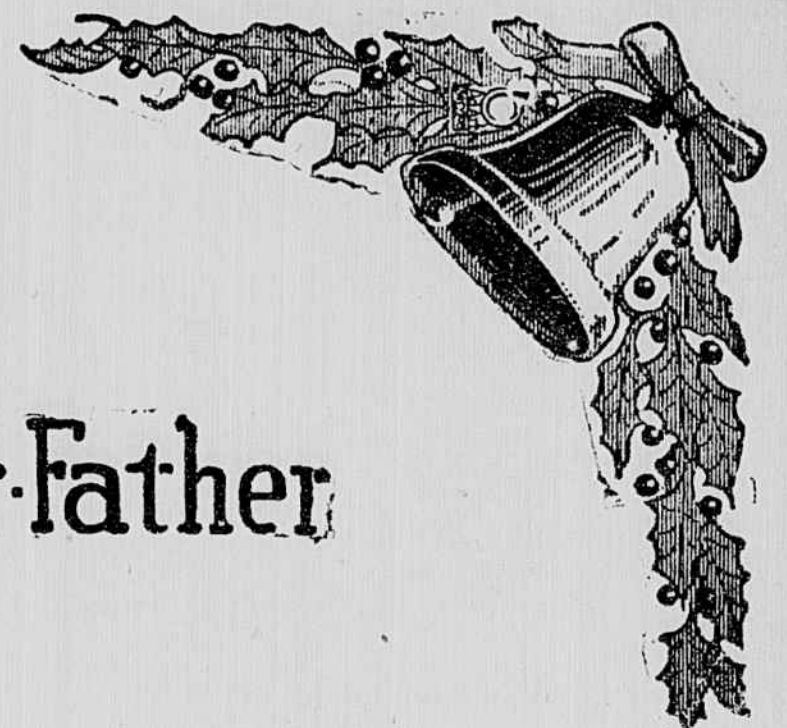
Subsequently, when King William and his government were harassed for want of money, owing to the difficulty of collecting taxes, and of borrowing, because of the supposed instability of King William's tenure of the throne, and the fear of a restoration of King James, William Paterson, after discussion with the parliamentary committee appointed for the purpose, formed a syndicate, which advanced a sum of £700,000; not to the King, but to the government and nation, as represented by Parliament. The syndicate received 5 per cent on the sum advanced as interest, and a charter bearing the date of July 27, 1694, incorporated the syndicate by act of Parliament, into a society denominated "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," the first governor being William Paterson. That was the origin of the Bank of England, and of the national debt of Great Britain.

Paterson, besides thus establishing the Bank of England, and inaugurating the national debt, found time to reorganize the entire system of national finance, and has justly been described as the architect of the huge fabric over which Lloyd George now presides as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He also brought water to North London, and even to metropolitan districts as distant as Southwark, from the Hampstead and Highgate hills; sat in Parliament for Dumfries, advocated the acquisition of up-to-date information by consuls of "the customs and laws, of the commerce, finance and industries of foreign countries for the benefit of the British trader and manufacturer." He was, in fact, a myriad-minded man, far in advance of his time, whose name has been entirely forgotten by his countrymen; or rather was so, until the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as Premier, in a public address at Edinburgh, referred, in passing, to the former English jealousy of Scotland, as having proved most detrimental to the interests of the empire, and as having been responsible, among other things, for the wreck of William Paterson's Isthmus of Darien Scotch colony enterprise. (Copyright, 1913, by the Brentwood Company.)



# An



For Husband

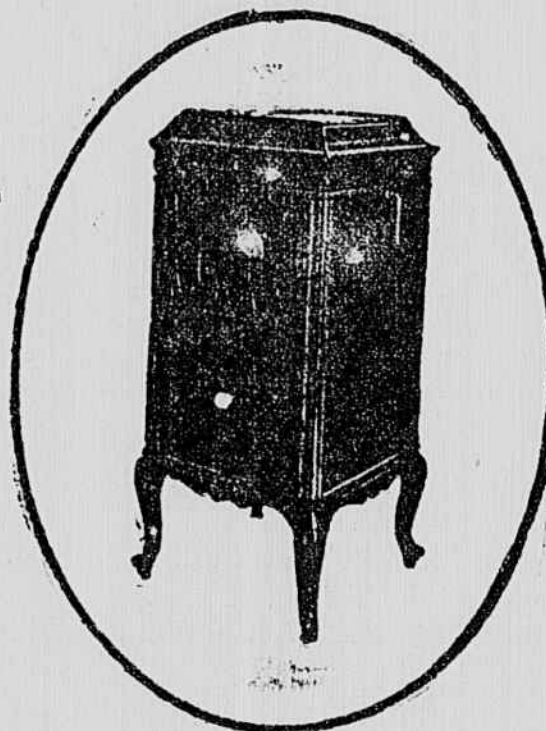


For Father

# Edison



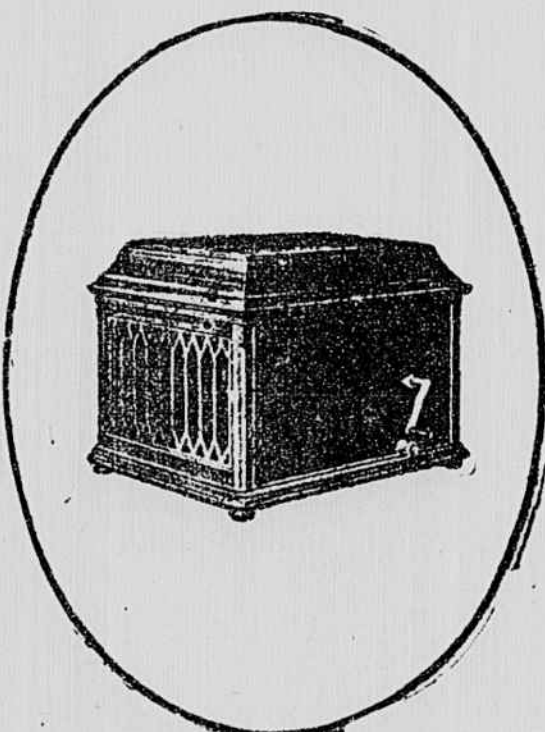
For Brother



For Sister



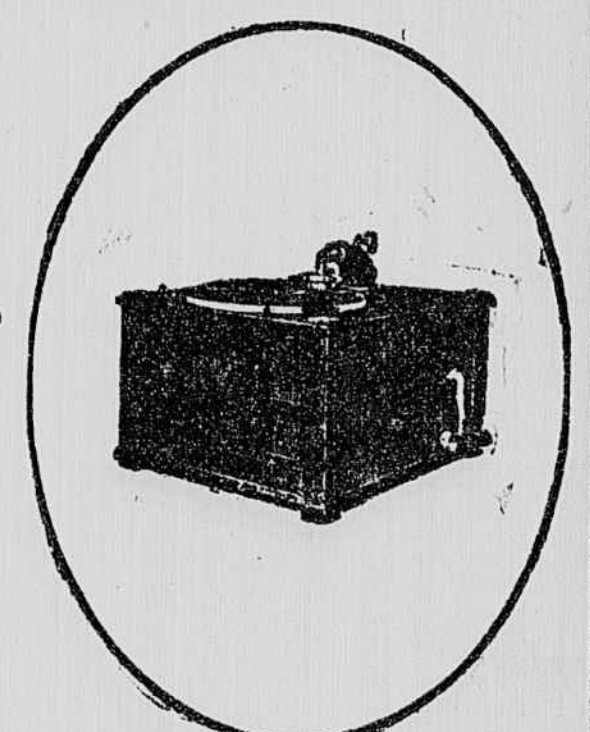
# PHONOGRAPH



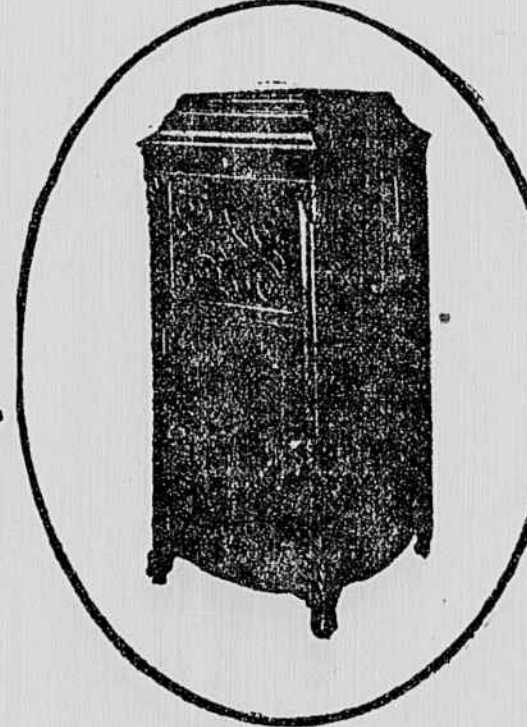
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